DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 028 648 EM 007 180

Bibliography of Materials Published about the Edison Responsive Environment Learning System; The "Talking Typewriter."

Responsive Environment Corp., New York, N.Y.
Pub Date [68]
Note-8p.
Available from-Librarian, Responsive Environments Corp., 200 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632 (upon request)
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.50
Descriptors-Adult Education, *Annotated Bibliographies, Aural Learning, Bibliographies, *Computer Assisted Instruction, Dropout Rehabilitation, Educable Mentally Handicapped, *Educationally Disadvantaged, Exceptional Child Education, *Handicapped Children, Instructional Technology, Minimally Brain Injured, *Reading Improvement
Identifiers-REC, Responsive Environments Corporation, *Talking Typewriter

The bibliography includes items concerning use of the "talking typewriter" to aid reading skills, particularly among the disadvantaged and the handicapped. There are also items illustrating the ways to utilize this responsive environment device. The articles concentrate on the benefits slum children, deaf children, illiterate adults, and slow readers gain through the use of this system. Other areas covered include use of the machine in beginning reading with dropouts, teenagers, and preschool children. (RP)

ED028648

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS PUBLISHED ABOUT THE EDISON RESPONSIVE ENVIRONMENT LEARNING SYSTEM THE 'TALKING TYPEWRITER'

This partial bibliography has been prepared by Responsive Environments Corporation as an aid to persons interested in learning more about the Edison Responsive Environment—the "Talking Typewriter."

Wherever practicable, Responsive Environments Corporation makes this information available in reasonable quantities at no cost. Items available from R.E.C. are indicated by an asterisk. Where items are not available from R.E.C., a source is identified.

Address requests for copies of items listed to:

Librarian
Responsive Environments Corporation
200 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

Please identify your request with your name, title and the name of your organization. Request information by identifying number, and author, if given.

The coding used in parentheses following every item is to serve as a brief description of the subjects discussed. The meaning is as follows:

A	Adult Education	LS	R.E.C. Learning System
BR	Beginning Reading	P	Pre-School
C	Community	R	Remedial
D	Disadvantaged	RD	Retarded
DO	Drop-Outs	REC	Responsive Environments Corp.
H	Handicapped	T	Teenage
LD	Learning Disability	TT	Talking Typewriter

REC

EM007180

A1. *"The Big Box That Teaches." READING NEWS REPORT, March 1968. Describes Talking Typewriter installations in Brooklyn, Drexel in Philadelphia, Chicago and Chester, Pennsylvania. 8 pps. (D,P,R,A,BR,C,DO).

A2. *"Typewriters Talk—Disadvantaged Children Listen." NATIONS SCHOOLS 1967. Descriptions of the ERE centers in Brooklyn, Chicago and Berkeley, California. 2 pps. (D,P,T).

A3. *"New School Reaches Near-Chronic Truant," ASSOCIATED PRESS. Undated. Describes how the Responsive Environment Center in Brooklyn encourages children to like learning. Value of the Talking Typewriter explained. 4 pps. (D,P,RD,T,DO,A).

A4. *"Talking Typewriter Found to Improve Responses In Severely Disturbed Children." PSYCHIATRIC PROGRESS, 1968. Specific examples given of beneficial results with emotionally disturbed children who use the Talking Typewriter at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens Village, New York. 2 pps. (H,RD,LD,TT).

A5. *"And in New York. . . A Typewriter That Teaches. . . ." READING NEWSREPORT, 1966. Early history of the Brooklyn Center of the New York Board of Education. Details how the Talking Typewriter can be personalized for each student. 4 pps. (TT,LS,C,D,DO).

A6. *"When A Typewriter's Doing It, Talk Is Not Cheap, But Effective." EDUCATE. 1968. Description of the Brooklyn Center and some history of the development of the Talking Typewriter. Beneficial results are outlined, as well as some relative disadvantages. 5 pps. (TT,D,P,T,A,R,BR,C).

A7. *"Minneapolis Public Schools Basic Skill Center." (news release) 1968. Description of the use of the Talking Typewriters at the two Centers in Minneapolis. Elementary and junior high students use them. 3 pps. (TT,R,T,D).

A8. *"Pre-school Education." CENTRAL IDEAS. 1968. Report of a pre-kindergarten program in Mt. Vernon, New York, to teach reading. The Montessori method is used in conjunction with the Talking Typewriters. 2 pps. (TT,P).

A9. *"Talking Typewriter Project Lists First-Year Gains by Test Students." THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY STAFF BULLETIN, October 28, 1968. Summary of the Brooklyn Responsive Environment Program, which helps pre-schoolers through illiterate adults. Results noted. 1 p. (TT,P,A,T).

A10. *"Talking Typewriter Students Show Gains." EDUCATION DAILY, Nov. 26, 1968. Summary of Dr. Benjamin Israel's report of the first year at Brooklyn's Talking Typewriter project. The Responsive Environment Program is for students ranging from pre-schoolers to illiterate adults. 2 pps. (TT,P,A,T).

B1. *Bacon, W. Stevenson, "How They Make A Typewriter Talk." POPULAR SCIENCE 1965. Mechanical description of the Talking Typewriter with pictures. 6 pps. (TT).

B2. *Berube, Maurice R., "The Computer Revolution." UNITED TEACHER. Undated. History of the Talking Typewriter. Description of Brooklyn Center. 2 pps. (D,C,TT).

B3. *Block, Sol, "Reactions of a Parent to the Talking Typewriter." Undated. Mr. Block's reaction to the help his autistic child received from the Talking Typewriter. 2 pps. (H,LD).

C1. *Carol, Lila, "Summary of R. E. Weber's Paper on the Partial Reversibility of Trauma: A Habilitative Program for the Mentally Retarded." Undated. How best to reach mentally retarded children to help them learn. The Talking Typewriter can do this. 4 pps. (RD,TT).

C2. Committee for Economic Development. "Innovation In Education. New Directions For The American School." A Statement on national policy by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. July 1968. 84 pps. Available: Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Price: $1.00.

C3. Chester, Pennsylvania School District, "A Statistical Evaluation of Project Impetus I, 1966-67 ESEA Title I." Undated. Description of the Project results and an evaluation of its effectiveness. Talking Typewriter used in remedial reading program. Available: Pennsylvania State Department of Compensatory Education. Harrisburg, Pa. 30 pps. (TT,RD,T,D).

C4. *Caudle, Fairfid Lori, "Memo to D. Levington: Use of the ERE With Trainables at Rome, New York, Project." 1968. Brief description of an ERE program for trainable students over six weeks. 2 pps. (RD,TT).

C5. *Caudle, Fairfid Lori, "Prereading Skills Through the Talking Typewriter." INSTRUCTOR. 1965. Brief description of the use of the Talking Typewriter with pre-schoolers at the Institute for Developmental Studies of New York Medical College. 2 pps. (C,P,D).

C6. *Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, "Operation Wordpower." Undated. News release describing four Operation Wordpower centers which use 18 Talking Typewriters. This program is aimed at adults and out-of-school teens. 2 pps. (TT,A,T,D,R).

C7. *Costa, Joseph J., "The Kinesiology of Reading: A Review of the Subject." 1968. Description of the Fernald method of teaching reading, with criticisms thereof. Includes an annotated bibliography. 18 pps. (BR).

C8. *Croft Federal Aid Service, "60 Children Served by Title VI-A Grant." 1968. The Chula Vista City School district in California received a Title VI-A grant for 1967-8 to investigate the effectiveness of new technology in a program to increase the learning rates in language arts of varied groups of handicapped children. Two Talking Typewriters used. 1 p. (H,LD,RD).

C9. *Currivan, Gene, "Long Island Children Teach Themselves To Read In 30 Hours By Machine." NEW YORK TIMES, 1964. Brief article describing the Talking Typewriters used in Freeport, Long Island, N.Y. 1 p. (BR,LS).

C10. Chall, Jeanne, "Learning To Read: The Great Debate." New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1967. 372 pps. An inquiry into the science, art, and ideology of old and new methods of teaching children to read, 1910-1965. Chapter Two deals with Dr. O. K. Moore and his Responsive Environment. Available: Publisher or your own book dealer. (D,P).

D1. *David, Brother Austin, "A Typewriter That Talks." CATHOLIC EDUCATOR 1968. Description and history of the Talking Typewriter. 7 pps. (TT,P,A,D).

D2. *Davis, Charles, "Talking Typewriter Helps Child Become Good Reader." SAN DIEGO UNION. 1968. Brief description of the use of two Talking Typewriters to teach educationally handicapped students in Chula Vista, California. 2 pps. (RD,TT,LD,N).

D3. Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "Early Childhood Center. Drexel Institute of Technology." Undated. Philosophy and objectives of Talking Typewriter Center described. Physical description is given as well as details of the program for pre-schoolers. Five-month results. 10 pps. Available: Drexel Institute of Technology, Early Childhood Center, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 (D,P,BR,TT).

D4. *Doughty, Roger, "This Typewriter Talks to Children... And They Learn How to Read." 1968. Description of Dr. Ben Israel's Brooklyn Talking Typewriter Center, and how it is used to teach reading to elementary children. 2 pps. (TT,D,BR).

G1. *Gilmore, C. P., "Omar Khayyam and His Talking Typewriter." SATURDAY EVENING POST, 1965. Two-page description and history of the Talking Typewriter. It's use with pre-schoolers, retarded and emotionally disturbed shown. 2 pps. (R,P,H,BR).

G2. *Goodwin, Mary, "Talk given at the New Jersey Association for Brain Damaged Children." 1967. Mainly examples of case histories. Use of the ERE with over 100 children including aphasic, autistic, retarded and normals. 16 pps. (H,LD,RD).

G3. *Gotkin, Lassar G., "Research in the Acquisition of Pre-reading Skills Using a Talking Typewriter: A Dialogue." Undated. Questions and answers concerning the Institute of Developmental Studies (NYU) Talking Typewriter project in Harlem. 7 pps. (D,P).

G4. *Gotkin, Lassar G., "Teaching Machines and Programmed Instruction." AV COMMUNICATION REVIEW, 1966. Society is entering a new phase in the use of teaching machines. The Talking Typewriter is used as an example. 22 pps. (TT,P,D,C).

H1. *Harckham, Laura, "Effectiveness of the Talking Typewriter With Children Who Have Learning Disabilities." Ramapo Central School District No. 2, Spring Valley, New York, 1968. Used the Talking Typewriter to reinforce special classroom teaching to children of normal intelligence, but with learning disabilities. Results showed significant improvement in reading skill. 10 pps. (LD).

H2. *Hudson, Walter W., "Final Report of the Research Findings and Evaluation of Project Breakthrough in Cook County, Chicago, Illinois." 1968. Project Breakthrough has demonstrated the ability of an autotelic responsive environmental system of training to produce significant gains in intelligence, reading readiness, vocabulary and social maturity. 15 pps. (P,C,D,BR,TT).

I1. *Israel, Benjamin L., "Responsive Environment." NEW YORK EDUCATION, Winter 1968. Description of the Responsive Environment Center in Brooklyn. Describes its use for pre-schoolers through adults. 4 pps. (P,A,LS).

I2. Israel, Benjamin L., "Responsive Environment Program, Brooklyn, New York. The First Full Year of Operation." Available: Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, U. S. Department of Commerce, Institute for Technology, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Price $3.00. 200 pps. (TT,LS,C,BR,P,A,D,R).

J1. *Joffe, Sue, "Talking Typewriters Aid Retarded. New Device Fascinates Students at West Seneca State School." MENTAL HYGIENE NEWS. 1968. Description of the use of the Talking Typewriter with retarded children. 2 pps. (RD).

K1. *Katz, Milton S., "Description and Use of the BRL-Sullivan Reading Program With the Edison Responsive Environment Learning System." Undated. Description of the textbooks, and how to use them with the Talking Typewriter. 6 pps. (BR,TT).

K2. *Katz, Milton S., "Introductory material for Kilmer Job Corps Center proposal." The benefits of using the Talking Typewriter to teach semi-literate and illiterate Job Corps members. 2 pps. (TT,A,R,T,DO).

K3. Knowledge Industry Publications, "Learning to Read by Computer Really Works." KNOWLEDGE REPORT, July 26, 1967. Description of the Brooklyn Center, how it functions and its costs. Discusses significance of contribution of Talking Typewriter. Available: Knowledge Industry Publications, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Price: $5.00. 4 pps. (D,P,LS).

K4. *Kobler, Richard (Thomas A. Edison Industries), Letter. "Automated and Non-automated Responsive Environment Learning Systems." June 1967 7 pps. (LS).

K5. *Kobler, Richard and Robert E. Weber, "The Crisis in Human Underdevelopment. Statement of the Problem and Proposed Measures." March 1967. Paper on ghetto prevention in America's suburbs and ghetto elimination in the inner city. Proposes comprehensive program. 90 pps. (C,D,LS).

K6. *Kobler, Richard, "The Talking Typewriter—And the Learning of Reading In a Disadvantaged Community." COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION, 1967. Description of the Brooklyn, New York Talking Typewriter laboratory. Discussion of the results after four months. 3 pps. (TT,A,D,P,C,T,R).

M1. *Martin, John H., "Freeport Public Schools Experiment on Early Reading Using Edison Responsive Environments Instruments." June 1964. History and description of Talking Typewriter. Freeport, N. Y. experiment with normal and retarded pre-school children. Good exposition on rationale and programming. 8 pps. (P,BR,TT).

M2. *Martin, John H., "Making Technology Behave." Address before Mid-cities Superintendents Conference, Pasadena, California. 1968. Discussion of the various theories of learning in childhood. Stresses that through technology each child can learn uniquely. 21 pps. (LS,REC).

M3. *Moseley, D. V., "The Talking Typewriter and Remedial Teaching in a British Secondary School. A Comparative Study of a Basic Literacy Programme." November, 1968. London. Description of an experiment comparing Edison Responsive Environment instruction with individualized teaching. The Talking Typewriter proved to be as effective as individualized tutoring. 7 pps. (LS,TT,T,R).

M4. *Minneapolis, Minnesota Public Schools, "News release from the Minneapolis Public Schools regarding twenty-one REC Talking Typewriters teaching public school children how to read." Undated. Description of a new center to teach children and adults to read. 5 pps. (C,A,D).

M5. Moore, Omar Khayyam, "Autotelic Responsive Environments and Exceptional Children." Reprinted from EXPERIENCE, STRUCTURE AND ADAPTABILITY, edited by O. J. Harvey. Springer Publishing Co., New York. 1966. Theory and history of development of the ERE at Hamden Hall, Connecticut. Several case histories given. 48 pps. Available: Responsive Environments Foundation, Hamden Hall, Hamden, Conn. $1.50. (LS,TT,R,H).

M6. Moore, Omar Khayyam, "The Responsive Environment and the Deaf." AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF, November 1965. Description of the Responsive Environments Project, how it can be used with pre-school children, and how it might be used to help the hard of hearing. Good bibliography of early research and theory. 12 pps. Available: Responsive Environments Foundation, Hamden Hall, Hamden, Conn. (LS,H).

N1. *National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children (London). "The Rank-REC Talking Typewriter—A Technological Breakthrough in the Education of the Handicapped Child." Undated. Description of the Talking Typewriter, how it functions, and how it has helped handicapped, illiterates, and pre-school children. Opening of NSMHC Center and success of machine with mentally handicapped described. 3 pps. (R,LS,TT).

N2. *National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, (London) "The Rank-REC Talking Typewriter Helps the Handicapped Child to Take His Place in Society." Undated. General information and description of the Talking Typewriter. Defines its use for teaching retarded and non-English speaking. 3 pps. (R,LS,H).

N3. *New York City Board of Education, "Edison Responsive Environment. Advanced Technology for Education." Undated. Article and pictures of the New York Board of Education sponsored project in Brooklyn. 6 pps. (LS,TT).

N4. *New York City Board of Education, "Answers to Questions Most Visitors Ask at Responsive Environment Program Center, Brooklyn, New York." Undated. 4 pps. (LS,D,T,A,TT).

N5. New York City Board of Education, "Responsive Environment Program for Teaching of Pre-schoolers and Others Through the Use of Edison Responsive Environment Machine. Final Report to the Community Action Program, U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity." 1967. Extremely detailed report on first 4 months operations. Available: Office of Economic Opportunity. Community Action Program, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506. (LS,P,R,A,D,C).

N6. New York City Board of Education, "Technology Seen As An Aid In The Cure For Illiteracy and Many Social Ills. From Final Report of Responsive Environment Program." 1967. Full description of center. Used to teach pre-school through adults. Details on the kindergarten and grade one results, some information on teenagers. Available: Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Program, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506. (LS,T,P,D,C).

O1. *Olik, Alice, "The Self-Service Learning Center for Youngsters." RECORD AND THE MORNING CALL, November 1967. Description of the Bede School REC Primary program in Englewood, New Jersey. 2 pps. (TT,LS).

O2. Office of Economic Opportunity, "The Pupil's Response." FILM. 16 mm. Sound. Approximately 30 minutes. 1968. Description of the Brooklyn Responsive Environment Center. Available: Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Program, Research and Demonstration Branch, 1200 Nineteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506. (LS,R,P,H,LD).

O3. Office of Economic Opportunity, "The Secret Weapon (In The War Against Poverty)." FILM. 16 mm. Sound. Approximately 30 minutes. Description of Chicago's Project Breakthrough Center. Available: Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Program, Research and Demonstration Branch, 1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506. (C,LS,D).

P1. *Pines, Maya, "What the Talking Typewriter Says," NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, 1965. Brief description of the Talking Typewriter and the theory behind its development. Some examples of the ERE in use. 4 pps. (LS,TT,R,P,LD).

P2. *Pines, Maya, "How Three-Year-Olds Teach Themselves to Read—And Love It." HARPER'S 1963. Description of Dr. O. K. Moore's Responsive Environments Laboratory at Hamden Hall, Hamden, Connecticut 8 pps. (TT,P).

P3. Pines, Maya, "Revolution In Learning. The Years From Birth To Six." New York, Harper & Row, 1966. 244 pps. A report on the discovery that more intelligent as well as happier human beings can be produced by stimulating children to learn more during their earliest years. Chapter 5 describes the Talking Typewriter, with particular reference to Hamden Hall, Conn. Available: Publisher or your own book dealer. (LS,TT,P,BR).

R1. *Ringold, Evelyn S., "Dr. Goodwin and the Talking Typewriter." SKF PSYCHIATRIC REPORTER, 1968. How Dr. Goodwin uses the Talking Typewriter to help not only slow learners but emotionally disturbed children. She notes good results, though not in a formal experimental set-up. 4 pps. (TT,H,LD).

R2. *Responsive Environments Corporation, TYPE TALK. The ERE Inter-project Newsletter issued by Responsive Environments Corporation. Bi-monthly. Starting 1968. Subscription free on request.

R3. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "ESEA Title I Proposals Utilizing the Talking Typewriter." Undated. Sample format for a suggested proposal for funding under ESEA Title I. 11 pps. (D,TT).

R4. *Responsive Environments Corporation, ". . . .A New Era." Edison Responsive Environment learning system. Undated. Brief history of the development of the Talking Typewriter. Good description of mechanical functions. Exposition of the various uses of the equipment 8 pps. (TT,P,R,H).

R5. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "The Talking Typewriter: Key Solution To Your Need For Teaching Basic Literacy." Undated. Details how the Edison Responsive Environment Learning System can be adapted to teach the illiterate adult, thus preparing him for further training and meaningful employment. 3 pps. (LS,A,D,C).

R6. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "Learning is Discovery." Undated. Flow chart showing how a Responsive Learning Center works. Descriptive material. 4 pps. (LS).

R7. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "The Talking Typewriter, A Computer Based System Design for Basic Reading Skills." Undated. A four-color ten-page fold out describing the Talking Typewriter Learning System and its benefits to pre-schoolers, beginning readers, various exceptional children and adults. Flow chart on Responsive Environment Learning System. 10 pps. (TT,P,RD,D,H,DO,A).

R8. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "A Total Community Learning Plan Now Operational. . . A Proven, Computer-based Language Arts System." Undated. Details how the Talking Typewriter can be used to benefit an entire community—disadvantaged, illiterates, dropouts and normal children. 8 pps. (D,RD,P,A,R,C).

R9. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "ERE Track Record: Extensive Analysis and Report of All ERE Research." 1964-1968. Available 1969. (REC,TT).

R10. *Responsive Environments Corporation, Corporate Brochure, A brief description of the Company, its various divisions, and its philosophy. Available 1969. (REC).

R11. *Responsive Environments Corporation, "Report to Stockholders/1967." Description of the company and its products. 16 pps. (REC).

R12. *Responsive Environments Corporation, Conference Report. Responsive Environment Learning Centers. "Feedback from the Field." 1968. Report of a three-day conference of the users of the Edison Responsive Environment throughout the United States and England. 115 pps. (LS,REC).

R13. *Responsive Environments Corporation. "The Talking Typewriter." FILM. Color-Sound. 16 mm. 20 minute. 1968. Use of the Talking Typewriter to teach adults, illiterates, as well as normal and retarded children. (LS,TT,A,P,R). Purchase: $100.00. Loan: Free.

R14. *Responsive Environments Corporation. "To Start a Responsive Environment System." 1968. Outlines the factors found vital to the success of a Talking Typewriter Center. Discusses relationship with community, school administration and pupils; also student selection, evaluation, curriculum and related classroom activities. 19 pps. (TT).

S1. *Scott, A. Louis, "ERE Project Breakthrough, Chicago." January 1968. How the ERE Talking Typewriter can fulfill a good part of the compensatory education for a disadvantaged child. 2 pps. (D,C,BR,P).

S2. *Scott, A. Louis, "Letter to Dr. Muntone at Office of Economic Opportunity." 1967. Report on first year of a ten-typewriter center in Chicago's Department of Public Welfare. Results of controlled experiment. 20 pps. (P,D,C,BR).

S3. *Scott, A. Louis, "Speech on Project BREAKTHROUGH to the City Club of Chicago," Undated. Description of the Talking Typewriter Project in Chicago, and its history. Use of the Talking Typewriter for disadvantaged pre-schoolers. 13 pps. (P,DBR,C).

S4. *Sereny, Gitta, "A Computer to Help Backward Children." LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH-Magazine Section, September 15, 1967. Good general review of U. S. and English Centers through 1967. How the Talking Typewriter is used to teach retarded and disturbed children. Its effectiveness is described. 8 pps. (H,RD,LD,TT).

S5. *Shepard, Marguerite, "Talking Typewriter. Children Learn By Listening To 'Voice' Of New Machine." GLOBE DEMOCRAT, St. Louis, Mo., March 1968. Use of the Talking Typewriter with retarded students at the St. Louis State School and Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. 2 pps. (TT,RD).

S6. *Silberman, Charles E., "Give Slum Children A Chance: A Radical Proposal," HARPER'S 1964. Explains why disadvantaged children have difficulty in learning. Describes Israel's efforts to educate the Oriental Jews. Suggests that integration alone is not sufficient. 8 pps. (LS,C,D).

S7. *Silberman, Charles E., "Technology is Knocking at the Schoolhouse Door." FORTUNE, August 1966. Industry is opening up the education market and this could transform the entire educational system. Much must still be done. 10 pps. (LS).

S8. *Smith, Mortimer, "Memo to Slum Schools—Try Teaching." WALL STREET JOURNAL, 1968. A five-point proposal of steps needed to teach disadvantaged children effectively. 2 pps. (D).

S9. *Steg, Doreen, "Effects of Individual Programmed Instruction on Initial Reading Skills and Language Behavior in Early Childhood." 1968. Paper delivered to International Reading Association. Describes a study made with three and four year olds at Drexel Institute utilizing ERE. Disadvantaged pre-schoolers learn as much and as quickly as children from enriched environments. 9 pps. (TT,P,D).

S10. *Steif, William, "School Director Glad 'Kids Steal Books'. He's Teaching Ghetto Toughs How To Read." PITTSBURGH PRESS, Undated. Description of Brooklyn project. Shows how Talking Typewriters teach pre-schoolers, teenagers and adult illiterates. Emphasis on dropouts. 2 pps. (P,A,T,D).

S11. *Sullivan, R., "Computerized Typewriter Leads Schizoid Children Toward Normal Life By Helping Them To Read." NEW YORK TIMES, 1965. Use of the Talking Typewriter at the Imogene Bassett Hospital, Cooperstown, New York 1 p. (TT,H,RD).

S12. *Stephen, Patricia, "Strictly for Teachers. Teaching Reading By Typing." JOURNAL OF LEARNING DISABILITIES. 1968. Describes how a disabled reader was considerably helped with his reading by typing. More and more evidence appears that typing used as a remedial method for certain forms of reading disabilities is well worth the effort. 4 pps. (LS).

S13. Searow, Joseph H., "The Institution Mentally Handicapped Student Responds." 1968. Description of the use made of the Edison Responsive Environment at the Rome State School, Rome, New York. Good results were obtained with educable and moderately retarded pupils, both residents and summer or part-time. 7 pps. (TT,RD). Available: J. Searow, Rome State School, Rome, New York.

S14. *Skinner, Ann, "Typewriters Talk to Slow Readers." (Cleveland) PLAIN DEALER, November 7, 1968. Description of Cleveland's planned supplementary educational center. Talking Typewriters will be used to help fourth grade retarded readers. 1 p. (LS,RD).

S15. *Schrag, Peter, "Kids, Computers, and Corporations." SATURDAY REVIEW. May 20, 1967. Discussion of the mating of hardware and software firms in the relatively new "education industry." Dr. Moore and the Talking Typewriter are referred to throughout. 7 pps. (LS,TT).

U1. U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, "Subcommittee on Economic Progress. Automation and Technology in Education. A Report." August, 1966. A general statement of the effect of innovation in storage, processing and communication of information. These innovations help change system of education, reduce adult illiteracy. Many problems still exist. 11 pps. Available: Government Printing Office, Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price: $0.10. (LS).

U2. U. S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, "Subcommittee on Education. Hearings. Education Legislation, August 14 and 15, 1967. (Part 6)." Includes statements by Myles Spector, John H. Martin and Richard Kobler. Detailed description of the Talking Typewriter and its various uses, as well as a joint statement on educational technology and the basic skills of literacy. Includes reprints of several items listed here. 28 pps. (2052 ff). Available: Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price: $2.00. (LS,P,RD,D,H).

W1. *Weber, Robert E., "Developing the Variant Child." AMERICAN MONTESSORI SOCIETY BULLETIN, 1967. Describes various kinds of disabled learners—social, physical and psychological. Suggests how to teach and educate them. 16 pps. (LS,RD,D,H).

W2. *Weber, Robert E., "Early Learning and Language Arts Proficiency in Contemporary Society." 1966. Discussion of the human potential for pre-school learning. Explanation of the relationship of human underdevelopment and proficiency or lack of it in the language arts. 6 pps. (LS,D,P).

W3. *Weber, Robert E., "Feedback and the Job Corps." JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION. W inter, 1968. Discussion of the good done by the Job Corps, and a series of benign criticisms. Based on interviews with three teen-age Job Corps males. 7 pps. (D).

W4. *Weber, Robert E., "The Language Arts Suite." 1966. Discusses the problem of communication at all levels—listening, speaking, reading and writing. Suggests a physical learning and teaching environment. 18 pps. (LS,TT).

W5. *Weber, Robert E., "Optimizing Education Investment Strategies." 1967. Discussion of the various causes of underdevelopment of human potential. Series of recommendations which are relatively general. 19 pps. (LS,RD,H,LD,D,A).

W6. *Weber, Robert E., "The Partial Reversibility of Trauma: An Habilitative Program for the Mentally Retarded." 1968. Definition of the problem of mental retardation. Suggestions as to teaching mentally retarded, including a specific cost summary. 47 pps. (LS,RD,TT).

W7. *Weber, Robert E., "Proposal for a Responsive Environment Migrant Center—The First Step Toward A Comprehensive Space/Time Program." 1968. A comprehensive approach on the problem of educating the migrants and caring for their urgent health needs. 21 pps. (LS,A,C).

W8. *Weber, Robert E., "Illiteracy: Enigma of an Educated Society." 1968. Delination of the seriousness and the magnitude of the problem of illiteracy. It makes the further point that contrary to published claims, we are losing the battle against illiteracy in the U. S. and one of the primary battle grounds where the fight is being lost, is in the ghetto school. 13 pps. (A,C,D).

W9. *Weber, Robert E., "A Compensatory Development Program for Confined Delinquents." 1967. An innovative proposal for a program for confined delinquents that would accelerate them to the desired age—grade status. Of special interest is the proposed use of VISTA workers. 34 pps. (T,A,LS,D,DO,TT).

W10. *Weber, Robert E., "The Problems of Youth Training." 1966. Discussion of problems involved in training youths for earning a living, and the problems the youths encounter once they are placed. Suggestions for better training. 21 pps. (LS,D,DO,T).

W11. *Wagner, Robert M., "St. Louis State School and Hospital. Title I Evaluation of Edison Responsive Environment for Year September 1967 through August 1968." The results of the use of one Talking Typewriter with retarded children are significant and rewarding. Description of the program material developed and used is given. 9 pps. (TT,RD).